

WHAT SHALL WE EAT, AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

From the *Journal of Humanity*.
 What shall we eat, and what shall we drink? This is a question which is not only a subject of physical education, but of moral and political education. It is a question which is not only a subject of physical education, but of moral and political education. It is a question which is not only a subject of physical education, but of moral and political education.

The constant and anxious inquiry from day to day, and from meal to meal, "What shall we eat?" or "What shall we drink?" is not less unreasonable, and even pernicious, in its tendency, than it is scriptural.

1. There is hardly any thing more hurtful to health than this habit. It is not only a very common symptom of dyspepsia, but it will create dyspepsia, where it did not before exist. Hence it is that treasuries of diet and drink have been so often used to defeat their own purpose, and form those diseases which their writers intended to prevent. But it is the abuse, and not the appropriate use of such works which has occasionally produced these results. The object of these writers so far as they concerned the subject themselves, was, or should have been, to enlighten the public mind, and lead to the formation of good physical habits—to induce rational and thinking persons to fix upon certain principles, and, if necessary, upon a certain system in regard to aliment, which experience has proved to be salutary, and pursue it for months or years, unless positively and strikingly injurious; and thus prevent the painful and unhappy habit which so many acquire, of perpetually watching their stomachs.

II. It distracts the mind, and wastes its nobler energies. It is truly humiliating to see a giant intellect hourly anxious about the food and drink which are to sustain the powers of life. To see such a mind devoting much precious time daily to questions of such little comparative moment, and without any benefit at all, but with positive injury, what can be more pitiable!

III. In the third place, and in answer to the last inquiry, it may be said that the injury to the soul which is involved, as an inevitable result, is still more deplorable than the loss which is merely intellectual. There is nothing which seems to me to foster, in a higher degree, ingratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, than a perpetual routine of selection and condemning the fruits of his bounty. He who is hourly watching the immediate effects of particular kinds of food and drink, is almost sure to reject one day what he approved the day before; and perhaps by the third day condemn the article as unfit to be used at all;—as the cause of half the woes which himself and others suffer. In short, he is as restless and unsettled as the troubled sea, a slave to an appetite which he is constantly rendering more capricious and tyrannical; and is more likely to make a god of his stomach, and to mind earthly things, than either able or disposed to run with alacrity the heavenly race, which his judgment, in his sober moments (if he has any) is wont to approve.

What then is to be done? Is the subject wholly abandoned? Is it indeed, of no consequence either to the diseased or the healthy, what they eat or what they drink? I answer; Yes. It is of immense consequence. So long as the body is the vehicle of mind and heart, so long the condition of the body is a matter of first rate importance. But so long as the condition of the body is important, so long every thing which has an influence upon the state of that body, must be equally so.

Light on this subject is what is needed. If the rising generation could be trained on sound principles, much improvement in this respect might be anticipated. I do not mean to say that light has not been shed on this subject already, but only that all has not been done which may be done; and especially do I mean to affirm that while the present generation of confirmed dyspepsics and those who are in its incipient stages, (which includes a large proportion of adults) are not to be entirely neglected any more than the present race of drunkards are, still our hopes and efforts should in both cases be principally directed to the rising generation: to those whose characters are not yet completely formed.

To guide those who have control over the human character while it is forming, nearly every thing which has been written on this subject is indispensable. Not that every thing is to be believed which is recorded in books; but it deserves examination: because the very process of examining is one of the most favorable for eliciting truth; and especially for eliciting the mode of applying it to our own condition and circumstances.

I propose in my next communication, Mr. Editor, to establish one great principle by which we ought to be governed in our investigations of this subject. In those which follow it, attempts may be made to throw new light on the nature and tendency and proper use of aliments.

A PHYSICIAN.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

We have received additional information in regard to this rebellion. It appears that 500 or 600 slaves had been smuggled in Africa, and landed at a place

near one of the small pigs when we had on board—eating it raw, and supping the blood with as much eagerness as if it had been wine. Hunger is fine sauce, but our hunger was nothing to our thirst. Had I been possessed of a thousand worlds, I would willingly have given up all for a draught of water. Many of them drank sea water, though warned against it—several of them became delirious.

one way or another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them. On this intelligence being spread, a military Captain, and two other persons, proceeded to the landing, in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed.—A troop of cavalry, consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighboring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of the blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troops. The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A larger body was then sent, and poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed 400 to 500. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts, the rebellion was considered at an end. The negroes, we understand, had no weapons but clubs and stones.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From Bell's London Messenger of Aug. 4.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.
 We give the following most distressing account of the loss by fire of the *Hibernia*, bound for San Diemen's Land, with passengers, from a letter of Mr. James Halsey, mill-wright, Richmond, Yorkshire, who was one of the passengers:—

On the 6th of February, 1833, about 11 o'clock, A. M. an alarm of fire was given, which was soon ascertained to be but too true. The second mate, who acted as steward, had gone into the state room, and while in the act of drawing a bucket of rum, let a lighted candle fall into the spirits; and instead of giving the alarm, endeavored to extinguish the flames by throwing about the store-room the blazing spirits, which dreadfully burnt his legs & arms, and set fire to a quantity of tar, pitch, spirits, straw, &c. As soon as the alarm was given, the deck was scuttled and water poured in—every exertion was used to arrest the progress of the all devouring element, but to no purpose; in less than two hours all hopes of saving either ship or cargo was abandoned, as the between decks and lower holds were full of smoke, and the flames were breaking through the bottom of the boats. The Captain now ordered the decks to be launched which was done. Giving me some books, charts, &c., he ordered me to get into the long-boat and take care of the few provisions which were saved from the sailors' fore-cabin and cabin. Oh! what a scene of horror here took place! Some were seen dressed up in their best clothes as if going to a ball—others were profaning God's name with the most awful exertions—while some were on their knees, supplicating his mercy.

Now shrieked the timid, And stood still the brave.
 There were 232 souls on board, and the boats would not hold more than a third of the number; they were filled in a moment and dropped astern.—As the ship was still going, we drifted away, picking up a few who swam from the ship, or floated on pieces of timber. The whole of the sails and masts of the noble *Hibernia* was now in flames, and in a few minutes fell into the sea. And now a most dreadful scene presented itself—all endeavoring to get upon the masts with the expectation of being picked up by the boats, there being only the sad alternative—the flames or a watery grave.

Those who got upon the masts had neither food nor provisions; and if not picked up, would linger out a painful existence, and at last be starved to death, there being little chance of any ship coming that way. We were now in 62° S. lat. and 20° W. long. in the south-east trade winds, having a fair wind for Pernambuco, on the Brazilian Coast. We all met—that is, the boats—and determined to make, if possible, Pernambuco, though at a distance of 1200 miles, and having very little provisions and no water. It was most heart-rending to see so many in distress, and unable to relieve them, the boats being filled, and the long boat in a leaky state, required eight men to bale the water to keep her afloat. We rigged out a jury-mast, and with the aid of a top-gal sail, were enabled to make good way.

The *Hibernia* was not more than one mile from us to windward—many poor creatures clinging to the bowsprit to keep them from the flames as long as possible, waving their hats to go and relieve them. The doctor and four sisters were clinging to a rope at the stern of the ship. We would fain have taken them in, but the captain told us it would be at the expense of our own lives; so we abandoned all hope of saving them. By the help of an old bed-jack we lengthened our sail, and in a little more time lost sight of the *Hibernia*, and all our property, and all our hopes. Next morning the chief mate, in the pinnace, left us, and we saw him no more, he having on board 17 souls.

We had given him charts, compass and sextant to navigate with. We had nothing to eat from breakfast until the next day at twelve o'clock, and then only two table spoons of brandy and two ounces of preserved beef, night and morning, for seven days. On the night of the 8th, a man died from fatigue and hunger. On the captain taking his observations at 12 o'clock, he informed us that we were 490 miles from Pernambuco, with a light breeze. We had no water the whole time, and gave up all hopes of ever again setting foot on land. On this day we killed one of the small pigs when we had on board—eating it raw, and supping the blood with as much eagerness as if it had been wine. Hunger is fine sauce, but our hunger was nothing to our thirst. Had I been possessed of a thousand worlds, I would willingly have given up all for a draught of water. Many of them drank sea water, though warned against it—several of them became delirious.

There were 52 souls on board, besides 11 in the captain's gig, which we had in tow. At twenty minutes past three o'clock, the man at the helm, to the joy of all, cried out, "A sail ahead." We stood down upon her, after hoisting a sailor's red shirt as signal of distress; but all hopes were again lost, as the ship had not been seen us, when we completely despaired—but to the great joy of all, we perceived her mizen-top-sail leached, and her main sail hauled up. We then shouted for joy, and in twenty minutes we spoke her. She was the *Lotus*, of Whitby, from Portsmouth, with convicts and soldiers for Van Diemen's Land.

They took us on board, gave us some grog, water and provisions; but a—old Major ordered us into our boat again; we made a stand to a man, and declared we would rather let the soldiers run us through than to get to sea again in so leaky a vessel. The captain of the *Lotus* ordered the carpenter to inspect her, and he declared her not sea worthy; he then sunk her, set the gig adrift, and we on board a good ship.

The sailors were kind to us; the carpenter gave me his bed and some clothes; as all I had on at the time the fire happened were a cap, shirt, trousers, and shoes. I saved my watch, and this is all the property I am possessed of. The *Lotus* landed us at St. Domingo, to the care of the British Consul, who, I am happy to say, is a good man: he ordered us plenty of meat and a pint of wine after dinner; God knows we had much need of it. The Consul has chartered the brig *Adelaide*, of Dundee, to take us forward to Hobart Town, at government expense. There is now a subscription on foot to be paid upon our arrival at St. Diemen's Land by the Governor.—There is also a subscription set on foot by the English merchants. The Methodists have also behaved handsomely to us.

We had commenced some remarks upon the state of Portugal, as affected by the recent success of Don Pedro; when we opened Bell's Weekly Messenger for August 4th, and found some observations which we think more worthy the attention of those who take an interest in the affairs of the Peninsula.

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London, Aug. 4.
 The contest in Portugal may now be considered as virtually concluded; Lisbon has surrendered to the arms of Don Pedro, and Donna Maria de Gloria is at once, *de facto* and *de jure*, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves. Thus again have thrones and dynasties depended on the valor of a single arm, and the daring audacity of a British sailor have changed the fortunes of an empire. But what are the prospects of Portugal under the approaching new system of things? What advantage has been gained to the cause of true liberty by this bloody and protracted contest? The character of Don Pedro, as given by recent accounts from the seat of war by his own partisans, is that of a man totally deficient in power of mind and strength of character; given up to favoritism of the lowest description; jealous of his British allies, to whom alone he is indebted for his success, capricious in his friendship, ungrateful in rewarding services done for him, wanting in conduct, and surrounded by as base a crew of flatterers as ever perverted the mind of the most autocratical tyrant. Low intrigue, tortuous policy, and base cunning, have distinguished the whole of his residence at Oporto; and we believe that those who knew him in Brazil, can speak but little in praise of his conduct there. To such a man is the regeneration of Portugal entrusted. Let us now look at the ministers from whom he must choose a government. To use names which will be understood in England, we may say that the cabinet of Don Pedro is divided into three parties. First, that of the personal flatterers of the ex-Emperor. Second, under the influence of Count Villa Flor, the radical and ultra liberal friends of the constitution and the Queen. The third, under the conduct of the Marquis Palmella, a local moderate Tory, who is as much for the old regime and the Queen, and as little of the constitution as possible.—Such are the discordant elements from which Don Pedro has to form a regency and a government. He cannot assume the chief power himself.—He cannot give it into the hands of the liberal party, who will at once embroil him with Spain; and if he entrusts it to the Duke de Palmella, Portugal and liberty will gain but little by the change. One thing, however, is satisfactory—this event, and the changes subsequent, will breathe fresh life into the stagnant waters of the Peninsula; Spain will resume her former vigor and fertility, and the flag of Portugal may again waft her commerce o'er the southern ocean, and hail in Don Pedro another Prince John.

But another consideration presents itself to our view—the navy of Don Pedro is now more than sufficiently large for the defence of Portugal—what will he do with it? This question is not difficult to answer—the ex-Emperor of Brazil, whose infant son still occupies the throne, will return to her shore, and hurl to the winds the feeble opposition of a distracted government. Having succeeded for his daughter, he will now make a trial for himself, and the colonies of Portugal may yet be rejoined in alliance to their mother country.

Vagrant Impostors.—Under this head, the *Westchester Herald* gives the following facts:—There are a number of middle aged well dressed men, who traverse the United States through, and impose on the generosity of the public. They have printed petitions passed on muslin, which state, that they have been wrecked and lost their all, on a voyage from Europe to this country; others, that they have been

wrecked among the Turks, and their families at this time held in slavery, and they wish to raise funds to purchase their liberty. They generally have the name of the captain with whom they were wrecked, signed to the petition, and sometimes certified by a notary public to be true.—They usually pretend to be ignorant of our language, although they will to some speak it well.

These petitions are to be procured in New York, at 50 cents each! They have been practising this imposition about thirty years; and it must be unquestionably the duty of every citizen to expose the impostors to the public, that we may guard against them.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.
 A London paper states that eight or ten millions sterling—near 50 millions of dollars—can be loaned to this country on the security of such State governments as want to construct internal improvements or create new State Banks. The State governments can get the money at 4 per cent. loan it out at 6, and make two per cent profit.—*Phil. Ad.*

At Bowling Green, Kentucky, a short time since, Miss Rochester, daughter of W. H. Rochester, died of fright, occasioned by a rude boy having run after her on her way to school, with a mask or false face on him. She ran, in her fright, into a pond of water, whence she was carried to her father's house, where—when nature was exhausted by frequent convulsive or apoplectic fits, she expired, aged 5 years and five months.—*American Sentinel.*

An Informer.—On the 24th of June, died at Ballymane, county of Dublin, aged 103, John Doyle, better known by the name of "Silly Jack." This was the man who, if report be true, betrayed the unfortunate Robert Emmet, by giving information that he was at Harold's Cross; for which service he is said to have received £2000, secret service money, and two guineas per week, which he received until the short administration of the Duke of Bedford, when that weekly gratuity was discontinued. *Waterford Mirror.*

An Extraordinary Natural Production.—We have now in our office, (where our citizens and farmers are requested to call and see it,) a most singular species of corn. The history of this rare freak of nature is substantially as follows:—About three years ago, a Mr. Carrico, living in Gallatin county, Kentucky, planted some of the common Indian Corn in the neighborhood of a swampy piece of land, which was grown over with a thick strong grass, resembling sedge grass. In the fall of the year, when he was gathering his corn, he was surprised to find that ears of corn were growing and ripening upon the grass, and that on the blades of the grass separate grains were growing. Struck by the singularity of this circumstance, he carefully preserved the grains and planted them in the next spring. The result was extraordinary, producing a growth partaking of the qualities both of the grass and the corn, and superior to both as forming a third article very advantageous to stock farmers. The stalks in our office present most remarkable appearances.—The tassel does not bear any resemblance to the corn tassel, but is more like the heads of coarse grass—the blades are long and very slender, resembling more the blades of oats than of corn. Upon the extremities of these blades separate grains of corn enclosed in a husk presenting the appearance of hazel nut-burs, are found, and to the bodies of the stalks more perfect ears of corn are attached. The stalks themselves are long and slender, and do not unlike the wild rye of the country, only stronger and more substantial. We believe that this grain is at least one new thing under the sun—and unlike most novelties it promises to be useful.

Projects of Mehmet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt.—Egypt, the cradle of the sciences and the arts, is emerging from a long night of Cimmerian darkness. Mehmet Ali, now the independent Sovereign of Egypt and Syria, and some of the Grecian Islands, is resolved to regenerate those countries. He has founded colleges, created manufactures, introduced the arts of Europe, and sent young Egyptians to England, France, and Germany, to be educated. He proposes to augment his navy to 20 ships of the line; to make a good road between Cairo and Alexandria; a canal from Suez to the Nile, to transport all his manufactures to Syria, and encourage agriculture alone in Egypt. He proposes to open a communication between the Orontes, which empties itself into the Mediterranean, and the Euphrates which falls into the Persian Gulf, and to drain the marshes of Alexandria. He intends to make the city of Candia, in the island of that name, a free port, and to establish in Judea, a naval arsenal for the large vessels. When peace is completely re-established, he intends making a voyage to Cania and Syria, to personally examine the state of those countries. The consuls of England and France are to accompany him, each in a frigate of his own nation. *Journal of Smyrna.*

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The printing office of the Western Courant was struck by lightning recently and produced a most shocking effect on the types, press, &c. The editor says:—The fire was immediately extinguished, but our press was broken into nearly a hundred pieces—our standing matter knocked down, and our casts reduced to one mingled head of pi. Every thing about the office, of iron or steel, was so highly impregnated with electricity as to form a perfect magnet.

Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

INFORMATION WANTED.
 Of a most singular and extraordinary circumstance.

It was sometime in the month of September, in the year of our Lord 1800, when a young female personage of respectable appearance, who spoke the English language, came to the residence of Mr. N. in the interior of Pennsylvania, (about 50 miles in a north-westerly direction from the city of Philadelphia,) and brought with her a male infant, apparently about six months old; well proportioned, dark eyes, and dark hair, fair complexion, and had an umbilical cure, (which was soon after perfectly cured) which she left, together with a package of good children's clothing, a small white fur hat, a five dollar bank note, and a scrap of paper, (upon which she wrote the alleged name of her husband, the child's father,) in the care of the family of Mr. N. under pretence of going to A—n, to see her said husband, who she said was passing that day on that day, and returning again to receive her child before night.—Thus she disappeared, and never was seen there from that day to this.—From circumstances, however, which occurred, and were ascertained shortly after the above date, it is rendered almost certain that she came from, and again returned to Philadelphia.

By the blessing of Divine Providence, however, and the special care of those under whose protection the goodness of the Almighty God had placed this infant, it has been graciously preserved, and fortunately led through the vicissitudes of this life; received a liberal education, and a mechanical profession; arrived to the age of manhood; is now a respectable citizen of this state, and the head of a family of wife and children, all in good health and prosperity—of whom his real ancestors (whatever condition they may be in) need not thus be ashamed.

This being a matter of serious consideration with the inquirer, and he having been desirous long since, to ascertain if possible, the facts in relation to his ancestry, he has finally come to the conclusion to adopt this method of most earnestly and respectfully calling on all or any of such, to whom these presents may come, who should in any manner be acquainted with those mysterious (or similar) circumstances, to give him some light on the same, or render it possible for him to obtain a knowledge of such facts that will lead him to a disclosure of his ancestry, &c.

The reasonable design of this public inquiry must be obvious to every enlightened and feeling mind, who will for a moment reflect itself into the situation of the inquirer. Names and residence are here reserved in order to avoid surprise with those uninterested.

Any information on the above subject addressed to Samuel Innes, editor of the Eastern Pennsylvania Democrat and Argus, will be thankfully received and properly estimated. Publishers of papers and periodicals throughout the Union, and particularly in Philadelphia, will confer an act of benevolence by giving the above one insertion, or at least a passing notice in their respective Journals.

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

Extensive Forgeries.—A check for \$4860, on the Commercial Bank, purporting to be drawn by James Musgrave, broker, was presented at the Bank yesterday, and paid by the cashier in the absence of the paying teller. Two other checks, on the Philadelphia and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, amounting to \$9000, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Parke, broker, in Fourth street, were also presented, by the same individual, it is believed, and paid. After the banks closed, it was discovered that all three checks were forgeries, exceedingly well executed. Efforts for the detection of the forger were immediately made, and it is probable the villain will not long remain undiscovered.

Another effect of Intemperance.—Not long since, a person in Harrisburg, while in a state of intoxication, fell down, and broke a phial of phosphorus which he had in his pocket.—It immediately ignited, communicated to his clothes, and before relief could be procured, he was so shockingly burnt that his life was despaired of. He was immediately removed to the almshouse.

Dinner Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.—It is stated in the New York Whig, that when the President set down to the dinner prepared at the City Hotel in Providence, and which consisted of every thing which could possibly be procured to gratify an epicure, and when he was asked to what he would be helped, he replied, "to a bowl of boiled rice and milk." Great was the disappointment to the landlord, as all the milk had been used in the pastries & nick nacks prepared for the General. Great also was the punishment of the hungry gourmands, who, in decency, were obliged to wait till milk was sent for and the rice boiled. Neither were the choice and costly wines, which had been furnished, tasted by the President. His only beverage was water.—*Boston Evening Journal.*

Very late from Portugal.—The Ship *Dalmatia* arrived at the port of Boston on the 6th from St. Ubes, whence she sailed on the 9th of August. St. Ubes was taken possession of by about 1500 men of Don Pedro's army, on the 2d. On the

highest fled, without resistance. The inhabitants welcomed the entrance of Don Pedro's troops by the ringing of bells and the illumination of the city for three successive nights. It was said that Don Pedro had organized a force of 18,000 men at Lisbon. "A villain's censure is extorted praise."

anticipated. The gallows was erected on the public green in the center of the town, constructed with poles instead of wood, and the execution was conducted with great decency and dispatch.

The culprit evinced very little concern for himself until Thursday night, when he slept but little, and was frequently heard engaged in prayer or pacing the floor of his cell. The priest attended him early on the morning of Friday, and administered the mass to him. At about 9 o'clock, the Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Boisubin and myself, entered the cell, the former to free the prisoner of his iron fetters preparatory to his execution, and the latter to elicit if possible a further development of the history of this extraordinary criminal; but he persisted in delaying having any connexion whatever with any other murder, and repeated frequently his acquiescence in the punishment he was about to suffer. He complained that stories had been got up about him that was not true—one in particular, of his having paid the priest a dollar and a half to have his sins pardoned, which he regarded as an insult to his religion. He also spoke of persons who came frequently to the window of his cell to observe whether he was penitent, that they were continually saying to each other in his hearing, "he don't cry—he don't cry." "Mon Dieu," said Le Blanc, "I cannot cry all the time to gratify them—I merit death, and were they to cut me up piece meal alive I shall not murmur; it is what I deserve for my barbarous conduct in killing the family of Mr. Sayre, for I not only butchered them but cut them off in the midst of their sins." After the prisoner had washed himself, the Sheriff brought into his cell and laid before him the garments in which he was to be executed. The prisoner smiled as he received them, waggishly looking alternately at the dress and the sheriff, and put them on with as good a grace as if he were going to a wedding. He actually laughed out when he drew the white pantaloons, they being somewhat small; and he remarked as he looked at the appearance he made in them, that the priest would not know him when he came again. He made many other observations in a similar nature while he was dressing. About this time the military began to come to town, who being determined to make the most of the occasion kept up an incessant drumming and fifing about the Court-house, frequently approaching the cell of the prisoner, who did not appear pleased, and observed with a shrug, "what music is for me, I suppose." At 12 o'clock the procession, under an escort of cavalry and infantry, proceeded to the place of execution. Le Blanc walked as firmly as the rest, and did not alter a muscle. Having arrived at the foot of the gallows, a short prayer was offered up by the priest.—The prisoner then addressed the crowd in his own language for a minute or two, the purport of which was acknowledging the justice of his execution, and exhorting them to take warning. At 20 minutes past 12, the sheriff with the same hatchet that killed the black girl, struck the fatal cord, and Antonio Le Blanc was launched into eternity.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.
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The family to a very respectable one, though in moderate circumstances—no one supposed they had an enemy, yet some fiend had well nigh succeeded in an attempt to destroy the whole family! The house was most certainly set on fire, as none had been in the room in which it originated for some time.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. Sept. 6.
 Execution of Le Blanc.—The highest penalty of the law was this day enforced upon the malefactor Le Blanc in conformity to his sentence. The event, although it attracted together a multitude of spectators to witness the last mortal agonies of a fellow creature, fell far short of bringing so great a number upon the spot as was

From the Boston Transcript.

Apprehension of the Canadian Counterfeiters.—The importance of enforcing the laws against counterfeiters, without union and concert, and the increasing prevalence of the crime, owing to the great temptation and the comparatively little hazard of detection or apprehension, induced our Banks to associate for the purpose of self protection, and with a determined resolution to destroy, root and branch, that bold and daring gang of counterfeiters, who were known to exist in Lower Canada and on the frontiers, deluging the country with forged bank notes. The association was organized in the fall of the last year. It consists of all the city banks, who pay \$100 each, and about 100 of the country banks who pay \$25 each per annum, to constitute a common fund, to be expended, under the direction of a committee, in the accomplishment of the objects of the association. They chose E. Hersey Derby, Jr. Esq. their solicitor, and immediately commenced operations. They caused a number of persons to be apprehended, but although they detected and delivered over to justice twenty-five or thirty of the "small fry" of counterfeiters, they were unable to lay hands on the counterfeiters themselves until lately.

After a voluminous correspondence with different persons, in the Canadas, and the employment of two competent persons to travel through them to collect all necessary information, letters were written by Mr. Derby to Col. Butterfield, a Dep. Sheriff of Middlesex co. who was employed to execute the plan marked out. He first went to Stanstead, Lower Canada, where he made arrangements to secure the assistance of the principal inhabitants, and thence went to Montreal, to consult and advise with Mr. Ogden, the Attorney General, who received him very kindly, and furnished him with a large constabulary force, with which he proceeded to Dunham. Two large parties consisting of eighty men each, were organized, one of which proceeded to Stanstead, the other to Dunham in Lower Canada, about forty miles apart, and before any suspicion was excited, at a time when it was known from previous information that most of the counterfeiters would be at home, their houses were surrounded and the inmates apprehended. No violent resistance was offered, except in two houses, the doors of which being very strongly secured, it was found necessary to use force, by breaking them down with logs of wood.

At Stanstead and Barnston, eleven persons were apprehended, viz: Reuben Hill, Daniel Sprague, Nathl. Hollister, Henry Hollister, Edw. L. Southam, Robert Marsh, Cleveland Clemenana, Y. McNeale, S. Elms and Richard Baldwin.

At Dunham, the number of counterfeiters taken was thirteen, viz: Eben Gleason, Jr. Horace Gleason, Sand. Gleason, Benjamin Moses, Reuben Moses, Willis Sherman, Dr. Jonas Boardman, Alex. Nelson, Ben. D. Wing, Artemas Howe and Jones.

Thirteen plates of different banks were found in their possession—a large amount of forged notes, besides a quantity of hard money, with dies for stamping—a great deal of very costly machinery necessary to their purpose, together with a considerable quantity of zinc, copper, &c. &c. In short a complete and entire apparatus for counterfeiting on the most extensive scale. The persons apprehended at Stanstead were put in irons and safely lodged in the prison at Sherbrooke. (Ct.) and those taken at Dunham were ironed and marched under the guard of a troop of Cavalry to Montreal. Mr. Derby will proceed on Monday or Tuesday to Montreal, to confer with the Governor of the province on the best measures to bring them to judgment. The officers & people of the province exhibited every readiness to aid and assist Col. Butterfield, and since the first blow has been struck, they have been constantly on the search, and every day witnesses new captures. We ought to have mentioned before, that at the instigation of the association, a law has been enacted by the Legislature of Lower Canada, making the counterfeiting of bills of the Banks of the United States a criminal offence.

It may not be generally known to our readers, that the counterfeiting of American Bank Bills has existed as a regular business in the Canadas for many years, and the counterfeiters have been well known, although no attempt has been made to break up their establishment until now. It has employed hundreds of people, who are divided into three classes. The first and principal are the engravers and signers of the notes. Of this class are the persons whose apprehension we have mentioned above. They never pass the bills themselves, but sell them by wholesale to the second class, who retail them to a third, who pass them off to the people at large as opportunity offers. The great object, and it bids fair now to be accomplished, has been to get rid of the first class, the ingenious engravers, and writers from whom the bills emanate. They being out of the way, the lesser rogues will be "reformed out of office" as a matter of course.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the parties concerned in this transaction. We do not speak of the vigilance and activity of the association, or the judgment, discretion, and perseverance of their solicitor, but it is only honest to express the satisfaction of every body at the manner in which Col. Butterfield has ably conducted, as well as the friendly feelings exhibited by the Attorney General of Lower Canada—of the District Attorney at Sherbrooke (Mr. Peck)—the County Attorney at Derby (Mr. Radcliffe)—and the kind disposition of the good people of the Canadas every where.

There has been got up at Richmond Hill Theatre, New York, a "play," founded on the events connected with the death of Miss Cornell and the trial of Mr. Avery. The editor of the N. York Commercial Advertiser having occasion to refer to the latter named individual, holds the following emphatic and proper language with reference to the beastly parade. If the theatres are to be made a place of such disgusting associations, the sooner they are closed the better. As we remember, this is not the only instance of embalming by the drama the memory of the infamy of one supposed to have come to a violent death in New York. We are glad that even at this late hour, the finger of scorn, or rather menace, is held out to the offenders.

U. S. Gaz.

While on this subject we feel it due to public decency and morals to advert to a flagrant outrage upon both, exhibited in handbills and posted on the corners and most conspicuous places in our streets. We refer to a scenic representation of the death of Sarah Maria Cornell, at the Richmond Hill Theatre. Whether the decease of that female was owing to her own hands, or to those of a murderer, is of no moment in relation to this violence to public decency. No one has doubted, or professed to doubt, of the infamy of her character—and to bring a prostitute upon the stage, for the purpose of engaging public sympathy to embalm and purify her memory—is the greatest insult to the moral sense of the community, that the licentiousness of the age has hitherto presumed to offer. In the language of the lamented Doctor Mason we would express the hope that "the withering frown of indignant virtue may awe these violators of public repose into silence."

We are not aware of the power possessed by the city authorities, under its charter, in relation to theatrical representations; but if those powers are adequate to the object, we anxiously hope that the license of the Richmond Hill Theatre will be instantly withdrawn, and the actors indicted, unless suitable apology is made for this outrage upon public decency.

An Admirable Hit!—Our readers may recollect that Wm. C. Preston, of S. C. in one of his furious tirades, applied to the state of North Carolina the somewhat degrading epithet "the Rip Van Winkle of the South." In an address lately delivered to the people of Newbern, by Mr. Gaston, than whom an abler man exists not in the South, he thus replied to the insult: "Better is it," said he, "to sleep on forever, than to waken to madness and to treason. Better is it that we should personate the drowsy hero of Washington Irving, than excite the mingled horror and ridicule of mankind, by representing the combined characters of Captain Bobadil and Cataline!"—*Lynchburg Virginia.*

A FEW LAW-BREAKERS.

The students of the High-School of Winnica, who by the ukase of the Emperor of Russia are to be sent off to the regiments of the 14th and 16th divisions of infantry, and the Dworanski regiment, are the following—Kuroszinski, Ulatowski, Dwornicki, Kurzanski, Dobrowolski, Holman, Fronczkowski, Wisniewski, Glowacki, Stubiicki, Kociejowski, Jaroszewicz, Komarowski, John and Stanislaus Domprowski.

Molasses from Potatoes.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser of Aug. 22, says, eleven quarts of thick molasses procured from one bushel and three pecks of potatoes, were brought to that village from Medina county, the week previous. The flavor was pleasant and equal in every respect to West-India molasses. The method of manufacturing is said to be simple and not expensive. What is the process, and what was the kind of potatoes? *Har. Ind.*

Striking and True Story.—Two young Gentlemen noblemen having finished their College Session, resolved on making together an excursion of pleasure in the Hariz mountains. Having been occupied one day in a wild part of that wild district in gathering specimens of Minerals, they were overtaken by a storm and benighted. Having lost their way they wandered about for some hours when, wet and cold, they came to the ruins of an old castle, where they entered to try to find shelter for the night. In a low vaulted room they were surprised and alarmed to find the embers of a fire still burning. Fearing robbers, they agreed one should watch, while the other slept; and loading a pistol, which they happened to have with them, they heaped wood upon the fire, & one of them wrapping himself in his cloak, lay down to take his turn of sleep. His companion, placing the pistol beside him, was passing the time in tracing the resemblances of faces in the embers of the fire; when all at once, a secret door seemed to open in the wall opposite to him disclosing several armed men sitting round a table. One of these advancing, ordered him to follow him, saying that resistance was in vain. The young man starting up, seized and fired the pistol, the man fell, when hurried to relate he found that he had awoke from a dream, and shot his friend through the heart.—*Greenock Ind.*

The Rev. Mr. Avery is like the Ghost in Hamlet—*hic et ubique*—here and every where. We stated the other day upon the columns of our paper, that he had given up preaching and gone to the Western country. The last number of the Newport Mercury expresses its regret in learning that he has returned to Bristol, and re-commenced his ministerial labors—and says that his return has revived the very great excitement against him. *Balt. Gaz.*

Pardon others, thyself never.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. SEPT. 16, 1833.

The Republican Delegates will meet to-day at the Court-house, to settle a County Ticket. It is to be hoped they will make a good selection.

THE ROBBERS.

An attempt to escape from our prison, was, last week, made by one of the men charged with the robbery of Mr. Wierman's house, near the York Springs. On Wednesday evening, about dark, he commenced operations, by wrenching open the lock which fastened him to the floor, and with a small billet of wood, he entered upon the arduous task of making a hole through the wall under the window of his room. He had his bed spread below, to receive the stone and dirt as it fell, to prevent being overheard. He labored assiduously until about 1 o'clock in the night, and had succeeded in opening a hole through the wall, (the aperture, however, not yet sufficiently large to permit his egress) when a suspicion was excited in the minds of some of the family of the keeper, who were below, that something was going on above, which it was necessary to look after. On examination, the wall was found as stated; and our gentleman's hopes of liberty blasted for this time.—His name, he says, is SHULZE; but, most probably, he has an alias to suit circumstances.

The other prisoner arrested with him, is named Buffington. He has confessed the particulars of the whole transaction; and on Thursday last, in company of the Sheriff, and some other persons, he went to the spot where he said all the money and papers taken were deposited by him and Shulze. We are pleased to state, that all was found as he had told them; and that Mr. Wierman has recovered all the money taken, (about \$250); together with all his papers, among which were some very valuable. It was within one mile of Carlisle.

Buffington also states, that a plan had been formed between them, and the distant relative of Mr. W. (who is still at large), to rob the house of Mr. W. on the night previous; which was, to fire the barn of Mr. H. Wierman, about half a mile from the house of Esquire Wierman, hoping, by that means, to draw all the inmates from the latter place. The plan was frustrated by their not being able to get the matches to burn, which they had placed in the barn. This statement is now corroborated, also, by the fact, that Mr. H. Wierman found, on examination after Buffington's relation, a number of matches sticking in various parts of the barn.

OUR COLLEGE.

The following remarks, which we copy from the Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday last, are gratifying evidence, that the character of our College is being elevated to a very respectable standing. Its prospects, indeed, are truly flattering. The healthful location, the morality of the community, the talents and diligence of the instructors, &c. all must and will have a very important influence in rearing up an Institution, which will, in our opinion, if encouraged as it deserves, rival many of its elder sisters.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.—The estimation in which the intellectual character of our countrymen is now held by most of the liberal and intelligent foreigners who have had opportunities of forming correct opinions of our institutions, has been greatly strengthened by the improvements which have lately been introduced in the mode of instruction, and the facility with which those of our citizens even in moderate circumstances are enabled to obtain the advantages of a classical education.

We have, on former occasions, called the attention of our readers to the literary institutions of our own city and state, and are gratified that Maryland possesses sufficient inducements, from the high reputation of her colleges and schools, for the education of her youth within her own boundaries—but, while thus expressing our pleasure at their establishment, we must also be permitted to congratulate ourselves on the success of similar institutions in other sections of the country, and uniting to give a character to her citizens which must have a happy influence both at home and abroad.

The institution above named was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and, although in its infancy, promises to rival the most prominent colleges in that State, in the dissemination of useful knowledge. Established as it is upon the most liberal and enlarged principles, and with an array of talent in the academical department which has rarely been collected together, it must prove eminently useful to its patrons, and will, no doubt, if the exertions of the friends of education can contribute to its success, rise into importance, and continue to be liberally supported.

T. Hartley Crawford, (our late Representative in Congress), and Wm. S. McDowell, have been nominated by the Democratic Republicans of Franklin county for the Assembly. There will be no opposition to them by the Nationals—they having full confidence in the correct views of Mr. Crawford on the great principles of national policy.

Thursday last, the anniversary of the battle of Baltimore, was celebrated in that City, with great spirit, by a civic and military procession.

To a Correspondent.

"CATHERINE" has been received, and will probably be published. We would advise the author to have the articles more correctly transcribed—the copyist, in this instance, having made several blunders.

HAGERSTOWN, September 12.

On Thursday night last, a person who had been committed from the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, the day preceding, was attacked with Cholera, in the jail of this county. He was removed to the hospital without delay, and died on Tuesday—his name Henry Komov. No other case occurred until Saturday last, when two more persons were attacked, and removed to the hospital—one, an old man, name not known, the other named Wm. Brewer. Brewer died on Saturday night and the old man on Sunday morning. John Rodgers was attacked, in prison, on Sunday morning, and died same day. And a runaway negro named George Prindleton, was taken on Sunday and died on Monday, in the hospital. Joseph Phillips and an old man named Movers, were liberated on Saturday—Movers died in Funkstown on Sunday, and Phillips died, in the hospital, on Wednesday morning. We have not heard of any other deaths among those who were in the jail when the disease broke out, all of whom, to the number of about twenty, have been bailed and liberated. With the exception of the cases already noticed, and all traceable to the jail, there has been but one other death—that of Celia Cook, a colored woman who resided close to the jail. There is, we believe, at present, not a single case in the town or neighborhood, both of which continue unusually healthy for the season.—Whole number of deaths from Saturday to Wednesday, 8.

Health of the West.—The St. Louis Republican, of Aug. 27, says, the Cholera has entirely ceased in that city, and bilious and other diseases are becoming less frequent. Not a case of Cholera occurred during the last week, so far as our information extends. We may therefore look for an early and vigorous commencement of the Fall business.

From other towns, in which it has hitherto prevailed, we believe the Cholera has disappeared. But the town of St. Genevieve has recently been most severely afflicted by it. Forty deaths are said to have occurred up to the time to which our information reaches, and it still continues to prevail.

In this county, much sickness of various kinds exists. From Illinois we learn that it has entirely ceased at Jacksonville. The Patriot gives a list of all persons who had died from the commencement of the disease, on the 28th June, to the 28th August.

At Egypt, in Morgan county, within the circumference of two miles, 21 deaths took place from the 21st July to the 18th August.

EXTENSIVE COMMERCE.

The Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday, states that \$603,000 were passed to the credit of the United States Treasury on Monday, by the Collector of the port of New York. It was the amount of duties collected during the previous week, after deducting debentures, return duties, lighthouse bills, and all other sums paid by the Collector. It is stated to be the largest sum which ever accrued in a single week.

The sales of Wool from Washington Co. (Penn.) are estimated for the present season, at \$250,000. The U. S. Gazette, in reference to this subject, says, that county is indebted chiefly to the example and efforts of a single individual, Alexander Reed, Esq. for the great accession of revenue which she is now reaping from this addition to her products.

Eighteen piers of the bridge near the Susquehanna at Columbia, Pa. are finished, and the remaining ten are out of water. Fourteen span of the wood work are already raised.

The Baptist association comprised of Barnstable county and Martha's Vineyard (Mass.) recommend the discontinuance of wearing the usual badges of mourning on the death of a friend.

The Yellow Fever continued to rage at New-Orleans at the latest dates, and the Argus of the 27th thinks it was rather on the increase.

The Canada Forgers.—The annexed extract of a letter from Montreal, published in the New York American, affords the satisfactory assurance that justice is about to be done among the rogues.

Extract of a letter dated Montreal, Sept. 7. The trial has just ended. Eleven prisoners, with their cloths, pressed, notes, engraving apparatus, crucibles, false coin, dies, &c. &c. were brought to the bar. Seven out of the eleven have been convicted, which entitles them to two years imprisonment each—one of them has two years and a half, besides the pillory, &c. and four were acquitted. The latter, however, (the four) will be tried at the next term for coining, &c. New indictments will be brought against all of them at the next term, and they will probably receive eight or ten years imprisonment.

Anti-Slavery Ticket.

SENATOR, JAMES RENSHAW, Esq.

ASSEMBLY, JAMES PATTERSON, Esq. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.

COMMISSIONER, JOHN BROTHGH, (of Hampton) at York.

DIRECTOR OF THE FUND, JOSEPH FINK, (of Germany.)

CORONERS, J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. DR. HENRY SMYER, DR. GEORGE L. FAUSS.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 6th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Gottwald, Mr. John P. Allen, of Luzerne county, Pa. to Miss Eliza Harris, of Whitesboro, Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, of Chambersburg, Rev. Reuben Weaver, of St. Thomas, Franklin county, (late of the Theological Seminary in this place,) to Miss Sarah Rossant, of Franklin county.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, Miss Julia Ann Horner, of this borough, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Horner, deceased, aged about 10 years.

Yesterday afternoon, Virginia Mabel, infant daughter of Professor Schmucker, of this borough.

On Monday last, Howard E., youngest son of Simon Becker, Esq. of Menallen township, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 1st inst. in this borough, Mrs. Susannah Ginter, widow of Adam Ginter, deceased, formerly of Franklin township, in the 63d year of her age.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, wife of Mr. Peter Fox, of Abbotstown, in the 45th year of her age.

On Sunday the 1st inst. in M'Sherrys-town, Mrs. Margaret Kohler, widow of Mr. Henry Kohler, aged about 70 years.

The Mechanics' Institute of Gettysburg, will meet at the College, *This Evening*, at half past 7 o'clock. A Lecture will be given—subject Electricity.

Sept. 16.

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Gettysburg, Sept. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at the late residence of WILHELMUS HOUTTEKAMP, deceased, in the borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz.:

One Horse, One Cow, Two HOGS, Hay, Corn and Buckwheat by the bushel, Beds and Bedding, Linen by the yard, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

• Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day, when attendance and a credit will be given by

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WILLIAM H. LOTT, Executors.

Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILHELMUS HOUTTEKAMP, late of Gettysburg, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to call with the subscribers, and make payment, on or before the 1st day of November next.—And all persons having any claims against said Estate, will please present them for payment.

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WILLIAM H. LOTT, Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Menallen township, on Friday the 27th inst.

THE FARM

on which he resides, containing about 155 Acres.

HORSES.

Horned Cattle, a Road Wagon, Horse-Gears, Sleighs, Ploughs, Harrows, Farming Utensils, &c. and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

LEBRECHT L. HINSCH.

Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

THE Heirs and Legal Representatives of WM. HAMILTON, late of Adams county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will take notice, that an INQUISITION for the partition or valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, situate in Washington township, Adams county, on Friday the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENNION ELLIOTT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Chambersburg, Sept. 13, 1833.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.

Sept. 16.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Will be Offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

A FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing 917 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Morris, and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE.

Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 2d of November next, ON THE PREMISES,

ANOTHER FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing 900 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Boyer Claxton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other out-buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Venue to commence at 12 o'clock, on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of Geo. Berens, dec'd. Sept. 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Mandition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 7th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lot of Geo. Baugher, Esq. fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. —, on which are erected a one & a half-story weather-board

Dwelling-house.

two-story frame Shop, frame Stable, and well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Philip Sharp.—ALSO.

A Half Lot of Ground.

Situate in Troxell's addition to Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lots of James Bowen and Thaddeus Stevens, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said addition by No. 9, on which is erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Brown.

—ALSO—

All the Interest of Jacob Livelberger, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Livelberger, in

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Weikert, Henry Hilt and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick

Dwelling-house.

Back-building, double log Barn, log Stable, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Livelberger.

—ALSO—

All the Interest of Thomas Canaan, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Canaan, in the 5th undivided part of

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Fink, John Sadler, Levi Miller and others, containing 168 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log

Dwelling-house.

Double Log Barn, Two Log Tenant-houses, Two Log Stables, Log Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, and Two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Canaan.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Mountain

Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Russell, deceased, the heirs of Alexander Dobbin, deceased, and others, containing 155 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph M. Kellip.—ALSO.

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-board

Dwelling-house.

occupied as a Tavern, two-story Brick Back-building, large Stable, part frame and part log, and Fountain Pump. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isaac Sadler, deceased.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Adams township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Andrew Sandell and the Turnpike road to Berlin, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 69, on which is erected a one-story frame

Dwelling-house.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Harman. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 16, 1833.

Pennsylvania College.
THE annual Examination of the Students of this Institution, and its Preparatory Department, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th inst. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
The winter session of the Preparatory Department will commence on the 17th, and that of the College proper, on the 31st of October next.
Sept. 9. 21

GETTYSBURG PRIVATE ACADEMY.

THE pupils of this institution will be examined on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th inst. on the subjects studied during the summer session. Parents, Guardians, and all who feel an interest in Education, are respectfully invited to attend.
The next session will commence on Monday the 14th of October next.
Sept. 9. 21

Eleven Sheep.
TEN OF WHICH WERE WEIGHED.
STRAYED from the Subscriber about the beginning of August last—no particular marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given for such information as may enable me to recover them.
JOHN S. CRAWFORD.
Marsh-creek, Sept. 9. 31

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the Subscriber, in Franklin township, on Wednesday the 23rd inst. —
Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, at the same time & place.
Will be offered for sale, by Public Vendue, THE FARM of the subscriber, containing about 188 Acres. As he intends removing to the West, it will be sold on advantageous terms.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by
JOHN COBEAN.
Sept. 9. 18

A Valuable FARM FOR SALE.
WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 7th of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REAL ESTATE OF PETER COMFORT, dec'd, Consisting of
A Tract of Land, containing 184 Acres, more or less, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. about one mile from Arndt's Town, adjoining lands of Baltzer Minter, the heirs of Samuel Young, deceased, and others. The improvements are a good two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Stone BARN, and SAW-MILL, with a never-failing spring near the house, a large Orchard of Apple and other Fruit Trees, with an excellent Meadow, and a sufficiency of Woodland.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place, FOUR ACRES OF FIRST-RATE Chesnut Timberland in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Henry Curren, Jacob Hartman (of John) and others.
Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will please call on JOSEPH LEAS, living on the premises. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by
D. COMFORT, & J. Ex's.
A. DEARDORFF, Es's.
Sept. 9. 18
P. S. The property must positively be sold.

TRY YOUR LUCK!
Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 19,
To be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 21st of Sept.
66 Number Lotteries—10 drawn balls.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000
2 10,000
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4 2,500
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6 500
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8 200
9 100
10 50
11 30
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14 5
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